[illegible]GUTCHLAND

[illegible]TIVE [illegible] DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1960 - 1964.

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September, 1960.

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BASUTOLAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
1960 - 1964

PART I

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BASUTOLAND.

At the end of the financial year 1959/60, the surplus balances accumulated during the war and the following years were exhausted, and a grant-in-aid of £530,000 was approved for the financial year 1960/61.

2. This grant-in-aid is based on a budget of estimated expenditure of £2,393,928 and revenue of £1,865,866.

3. The beginning of grant-in-aid has coincided with the introduction of a new constitution, in which the Basuto have been granted a measure of representative Government. This has meant a reorganisation of expenditure and revenue as a result of the liquidation of the Basuto National Treasury, which was responsible for certain aspects of national expenditure, and the introduction of Local Government with self-accounting District Councils. The Liquidation Board of the National Treasury has not yet completed its work, but the indications are that, though solvent, there will not be any substantial balance of funds. In addition to this, the New Constitution has meant increased expenditure on administration involving an estimated £40,000 a year.

4. The budget for 1960/61 was, therefore, of a transitional nature and when it was prepared it was not possible to forecast accurately the effects of the new regime. The newly elected National Council considered the Estimates for 1960/61 in May 1960 and, though approved except for very minor amendments, it is apparent that there will be some pressure for substantial changes in the 1961/62 budget.

5. The pattern of revenue has not changed for a number of years. The increases during the last few years have been mainly due to the increase in customs and excise duties. This is a source of revenue over which the Basutoland Government has no control, since the rates are, by agreement, fixed by the Union of South Africa who pay to Basutoland a fixed percentage of the total customs and excise duties collected in the Union. Against this, the limits within which internal revenues can be increased are small, and it must be accepted that any revenue increases possible over the next few years will do little more than help to meet some of the additional territorial expenditure resulting from the inevitable expansion of necessary administrative services.

6. The main objections to the raising of direct taxation are :-

(i) that it would hit the peasant farmer whose great need is surplus cash for agricultural improvement and

(ii) that it would leave no scope for the newly instituted District Councils to impose local levies.

7. These objections are of considerable force since it has been recognised for many years that the economic future of Basutoland is based upon the products of the soil.

/ The peasant .....

The peasant farmer is alre-dy heavily taxed in relation to his earnings, and it would be detrimental to the economy of the Territory to make him pay more. The urgent need at present is to find ways to give the peasant more capital, so that he can improve his farming methods.

8. Secondly, if the new District Councils are to operate on a sound responsible basis, they must be given the opportunity to finance their own development. It is therefore considered advisable to encourage District Councils to finance any new services which they wish to introduce from local levies, and therefore any untaxed potential should be reserved for them.

9. It is proposed to introduce legislation for the abolition of racial discrimination in taxation. The effect of this will be that Africans will become liable for Income Tax, but the increase in revenue from this source is not expected to have any appreciable effect on the overall revenue position.

10. If the administration of the Territory is to keep pace with the political advancement, which has already resulted in the new Constitution and which will inevitably continue, there is no doubt that expenditure on administration must rise. It can now be foreseen that there will have to be a substantial increase in the Police Force, and that the cost of the National and Executive Councils will rise, and finally, the general increase in development which is planned will also increase recurrent expenditure against the budget. It is not possible to forecast with any degree of accuracy what such increases will amount to, but it would not be unrealistic to estimate that by 1964 the amount of grant-in-aid required will be £750,000. This increase does not include the cost of implementing the recommendations of the Cox and Rusbridger reports on Education, which is at present estimated at about £230,000 a year recurrent against the budget.

PART II

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME : to be financed from Grants.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE FUND.

1. Of the schemes approved under the 1955 Colonial Development and Welfare Act the following remained incomplete at the end of March, 1960 :-

D. 2929	-	Water Resources (Ox Bow).
D. 2797	-	Social Survey.
D. 342 B C	-	Development of Medical Services.
D. 3427	-	Maseru Sewerage.
D. 3517	-	Roads : Mokhotlong.
D. 3339	-	Mental Hospital.

These schemes are planned to continue into the period of the new Act and details of the amounts spent and balances outstanding in respect of the schemes are shown in Appendix A.

2. The allocation made to Basutoland under the 1959 Act has been fixed at £825,000. In Basutoland's draft Development Plan (which was submitted to the Secretary of State by the High Commissioner under cover of his Savingram No. 487 of 8th December, 1959) it was proposed that the programme for the period ending 1 6?/64 should consist of the following schemes :-

Soil Conservation	£300,000
Agricultural Training	20,000
Community Development	60,000
Co-operatives	20,000
Education	128,000
Medical Services	66,000
Water Resources (Ox Bow)	32,000
Maseru Sewerage	5,000
Roads	80,000
Reserve	54,000
	£825,000

3. As a result of factors which have arisen since the preliminary plan was prepared certain revisions have become necessary. New proposals have been submitted and the Secretary of State has deleted from the budget a number of items, on the grounds that they should be financed from Colonial Development & Welfare Funds. In addition two reports which will have far reaching effects on development policies in the Territory have been published.

4. The Economic Survey Mission, which visited the Territory during the latter half of 1959, has recommended substantial expenditure on development schemes. The Mission stated that "the prosperity and indeed the economic survival of Basutoland depends on the conservation of its soil". The expenditure recommended by the Mission on agriculture and animal husbandry over a period of five years amounts to nearly £1.3 million. Expenditure of £1.7 million is also recommended on the improvement of roads. The total cost of their recommendations is estimated at £3.4 million. The Mission urges that this development be financed by direct grants, and therefore, in planning the Colonial Development & Welfare programme for Basutoland, it is necessary to take

the Mission's recommendations into consideration.

5. The second report of significance is the Rusbridger Report on Education. This report stresses, apart from a general increase in teachers salaries, the necessity for extensive development in educational services costing £3,085,000 being capital expenditure of £3,028,000 and recurrent expenditure of £57,000.

6. The table which follows shows the full amount required for Basutoland as grants for capital works and recurrent expenditure for the period ending March, 1964.

7. Expenditure proposed in respect of the recommendations of the Economic Survey Mission, during the period 1961-1964 amounts to £674,500 and includes such schemes as can be carried out during the period and which are considered to have the highest priority. Some of the schemes which have been included in the plan, have been phased to cover eight or ten years. These include the development livestock division, the construction of school buildings, improvements to main roads and C roads and a geological survey.

8. The total capital cost of the recommendations of the Bourdillon Rusbridger Reports on education are estimated at £3,028,000. This expenditure could be spread over the eight financial years beginning in April, 1961. The total recurrent cost of implementing these reports is estimated at £1,016,000 during the period 1960-64. Of this approximately £959,000 is for improving the salaries and conditions of service of existing teachers and £57,000 on additional staff. This latter amount is included in this section as qualifying for development grants.

9. The cost of schemes which have been selected for implementation during the coming development period, following the recommendations of the Economic Survey Mission and Rusbridger, are shown in Column 2 of the following table, and a tentative phasing of these schemes is shown in Appendix B.

10. Column 3 of the table includes three items of expenditure amounting to £349,000 in respect of a service training scheme, tuberculosis control and a reserve of £120,000. It is not possible to say at this stage the exact cost of the service training scheme, but it appears inevitable that a fairly large sum of money will have to be spent on service training in the very near future. Similarly final agreement for the tuberculosis control scheme has not yet been reached, but if it should be approved, the territory is virtually committed to its implementation. It is estimated that a sum of approximately £120,000 will be required as a reserve for scholarships and sundry current development items which always do require funds during the course of the development period, but which cannot definitely be foreseen at the moment. This sum of £349,000 represents, therefore, the amount which will be required over and above the present known allocation, if the revised programme is to be implemented.

11. The fourth column of the table indicates the schemes and their cost which it is proposed should be financed from the known allocation of Colonial Development & Welfare funds.

/ 12. Programme ...

2.

PROGRAMME TO BE FINANCED FROM COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT & WELFARE GRANTS ETC., FOR THE PERIOD 1960 - 1964.

SCHEME:	Origin	From Grants to be Sought	From Shortfall on present C.D. & W. allocation	From present C.D.& W. allocation
Note : T = Territorial. BSM = Economic Survey Mission Report. R = Rusbridger & Weber Report on Education.				
ADMINISTRATION				
Service Training Scheme	T		150,000	
Land Tenure Survey (Report page 243)	LSM	10,000		
AGRICULTURE				
1) Soil Conservation (Report page 231)	T & LSM			432,000
2) Agricultural Training School (Report pages 241 and 346)	T & LSM			47,968
3) Statistical Service	T			16,548
4) Aerial Survey (Report page 338)	LSM	150,000		
5) Progressive Farming (Report Pages 336 and 366)	LSM	88,000		
6) Livestock Division (Report Page 353)	LSM	65,000		
Six Year Scheme starting in 1963/64				
7) Agricultural Research (Report Page 346)	LSM	43,000		
8) Tree Planting (Report Pages 230 and 316)	LSM	15,000		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT				
Training Scheme	T			28,200
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES				
Agricultural Liaison & Training (Report pages 248 and 384)	T LSM			8,000
MEDICAL				
1) Maseru Hospital, Extensions	T			66,000
2) New Staff	T			27,360
3) Tuberculosis Control	T		79,000	
4) Quthing Hospital	T			25,000
5) New Blantyre Building	T			20,838

	Origin	From Grants to be sought	From Shortfall on present C.D.& W. allocation	From present C.D.&W. allocation.
EDUCATION				
(1) Buildings and Equipment	T			116,000
(2) Higher Primary Buildings etc. (Report page 253) (part of 10 year programme)	ESM	75,000		
(3) Vocational & Technical Training (Report Page 253)	ESM	30,000		
(4) Additional Administrative and Inspectorial Staff (Report para. 107)(3 years)	R	12,000		
(5) Unified Teaching Service (Report paras 69-73) (3 years)	R	9,000		
(6) Expansion of Teacher Training (Report paras 88 & 109) (3 years)	R	36,000		
(7) Buildings and Equipment Offices, Classrooms, Housing. (Part of 8 year programme) (Report paras 97-102, 88)	R	1,223,000		
PUBLIC WORKS				
(1) Water Resources (Ox Bow	T & ESM			40,000
(2) Main Roads (Report page 260) (part of 8 year plan costing £1.175 m)	ESM	191,000		
(3) "C" Roads (District) (Report page 261. (part of 8 year plan costing £525,000)	ESM	190,500		
(4) Geological Survey (Report Page 274)	SM	17,000		
MISCELLANEOUS				
Scholarships, Sundry urgent development items	T		120,000	
TOTAL :		£ 2,154,500	349,000	827,914

SUMMARY

Territorial Schemes to be financed from Present C.D. & W. Allocation (Col.4)	£ 827,914
Shortfall of C.D. & W. allocation (Col.3)	349,000
Projects proposed in E.S.M. Report (Col.2)	874,500
Projects proposed in Rusbridger Report(Col.2)	1,280,000
	£ 3,331,414

13. SUMMARIES OF PROPOSED SCHEMES

Annual Estimates of the cost of the proposed schemes are shown in Appendix C.

AGRICULTURE

(1) Soil Conservation and Land Use Planning: Since 1940 a total of £690,183 has been granted from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds for anti-erosion work in Basuto-land. The primary object of this work has been to halt soil erosion by mechanical means - the construction of contour furrows, buffer strips and dams. It is proposed in the new scheme, which is a continuation and expansion of Scheme D.2707, to continue the basic mechanical anti-erosion measures, and at the same time plan the reclamation of the catchment areas and the rehabilitation of the soil in accordance with the require-ments of sound land use planning. The scheme proposes the expenditure of £219,030 on Capital Works, £60,214 on personal emoluments and £152,800 on other charges, a total of £432,044. The Economic Survey Mission (Chapter 5 paragraph 14 of the Report) strongly recommends the scheme, and provision has been made for the full amount required by the Department of Agriculture to cover the period ending March, 1964.

(2) Agricultural Training: The existing Agricultural Training School was started in 1954 and continued until March 1960 with grants under Schemes D.2197 and D. 2554. A continuation and expansion of the old scheme is proposed to allow for an intake of 60 students a year. The proposal is strongly recommended in the Economic Survey Mission report (Chapter 5, paragraph 15) and provision is made in the scheme for the necessary building and recurrent costs. The scheme is estimated to cost £47,[illegible] over four years, (Capital £16,870, Personal Emoluments £20,[illegible]38 and other charges £15,060).

(3) Statistical Service: A scheme, costing £16,548 over a period of four years, is proposed to provide basic statistical data, especially in respect of Agriculture, upon which to base Government policy. The collection of most of the data will be effected through permanent agricultural sample surveys by the existing Agricultural field staff.

The scheme provides for expenditure of £2,800 on capital equipment, £2,[illegible]00 a year on personal emoluments, and £830 a year on other charges.

ADMINISTRATION

In-service and Pre-service Training: A recent investigation into the training facilities available for the training of Basuto Government employees has shown that if the Basuto are to assume the responsibilities required of them in the Civil Service, a greatly expanded programme of in-service and pre-service training will be required. It is not yet possible to say what forms such training will take, but a sum of £150,000 is being set aside for the purpose.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Training Scheme: A proposal has been made for the establishment of a fully equipped and staffed mobile training school, designed to tour all districts and give courses to local Chiefs, councillors and Government employees on civics, communal affairs and other matters of general interest. It is intended that this mobile school should be the fore-runner of static training centres, as recommended by Mr. J.P. Moffett

/ in his ...

in his report on Community Development in Basutoland. The scheme proposes capital expenditure of £14,850, personal emoluments of £9,450 and other charges of £3,900, making a total of £28,200 for four years.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Agricultural Liaison and Training: During 1959, it was decided to second a technical officer from the Department of Agriculture to the staff of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to assist and advise on agricultural matters, especially in relation to the development of agricultural credit and marketing. The Economic Survey Mission recommends that the arrangement be made permanent (Report, Chapter 7, paragraph 12). Provision is therefore made for the personal emoluments of an agricultural officer and his travelling expenses for a period of 4 years at a cost of £6,446.

Provision is also made for the training of the staff of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, both at Loughborough and at Roma University College. The cost of these training Courses is estimated at £1,000. Both of these proposals were included in the Territorial budget for 1960/61, but were deleted as being C.D.& .- orthy.

MEDICAL:

(1) Maseru Hospital Extensions. Under Schemes D.842, A & B a total grant of £161,182 has been made for the building of the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital at Maseru.

Further extensions are, however, still required including the following:-

(a) Children's block, additional medical block and surgical block.

(b) the student nurses home to revised specifications.

This programme is estimated to cost £66,000.

(2) New Staff - Medical Department: A number of new posts were deleted from the 1960/61 Territorial Estimates as being C.D. & W. orthy. These include additional staff required for the newly-appointed surgical specialist, and additional staff for the Medical Officer of Mental Health and for the new Radiotherapist. The cost of this staff is estimated at £27,360 for the four year period.

(3) Tuberculosis Control: The World Health Organisation Tuberculosis Survey Unit, which visited Basutoland in 1957, showed that the prevalence of infectious tuberculosis in the adult population was in the region of 0.5%, corresponding to about 1,800 cases. The survey also revealed that, on an average, every fifth child was infected before the age of 10 years, and half the population was infected by the age of 20 years.

It is proposed to develop, with the assistance of WHO and UNICEF, a national tuberculosis control programme based on mass vaccination and active case finding, followed by domiciliary drug treatment of actual and potential cases.

UNICEF and W.H.O have agreed to supply technical staff, equipment, drugs and transport, whilst the Government will supply additional staff and general administration at an estimated cost of £79,000. Final agreement has not yet been reached on the Scheme, but if approved it will probably start in 1961.

/(4) Orthi-

(4) Quthing Hospital : The hospital at Quthing is in a very dilapidated state and a number of the buildings are beyond repair. It is proposed to rebuild part of the hospital and amalgamate the new buildings with the existing serviceable buildings to form a workable unit. The cost is estimated at £25,000.

(5) New Plant and Sundry Buildings : Essential new and additional plant and equipment and minor improvements to hospital buildings were included in the 1960/61 Territorial Estimates but were deleted as being C.D. & W.-worthy. The cost of these services is estimated at £20,638, and are includ in a composite scheme.

EDUCATION.

Buildings and Equipment :- From 1940 to 1959 a total of £220,949 has been spent on education schemes in Basutoland, from the Territorial Colonial Development & elfare allocation The present obligation is for a further grant of £116,000 for the provision of buildings and other facilities for teacher training institutions, secondary schools, primary schools and the inauguration of a High ommission Territories Examination Council. The emphasis during the coming period is being plac on teacher training and secondary schools.

The cost of this scheme should not be set off against th cost of implementing the recommendations in the Rusbridger Rep on Education, which it has taken into consideration when estimating the cost of the latter. The scheme does however conform to the recommendations in the Report.

Application is being made for funds for a composite scheme composed of the following projects :-

a) The completion of the separation of teacher training from secondary schools at three centres. The funds provided under scheme D.825 have proved inadequate to complete the buildings and provide all the facilities required at the Teacher Training Schools at Morij , Roma and Eagle's Peak. A total of £24,000 is required for this purpose.

b) The building of dormitories and staff houses at Junior Secondary Schools. Schemes D.758 and 3092 provided for the building of 10 new junior secondary schools. The grants covered the building of tuition blocks and the provision of equipment only. It has been found that it is not possible to run these schools as day schools owing to the generally mountainous country with scattered population, and it is proposed to provide boarding facilities and staff houses at three schools for which a total of £39,500 is required.

c) The provision of additional classrooms at Higher Primary Schools. The Central Advisory Board on education has recommended that at all Higher Primary Schools separate classrooms should be provided for Standards V and VI. In order to carry out this recommendation approximately 50 additional classrooms are required at an average

equipment. A total grant of £30,000 is therefore required.

d) Buildings and equipment for Lower Primary Schools. During the period 1947 to 1956 approximately £50,000 was paid out to missions and local communities for the building of Lower Primary Schools and approximately £24,000 for equipment. The grants were made on a £ for £ basis. It is intended to extend this scheme by providing building grants to communities which are prepared to assist in the building of local schools. The grant will be utilised to provide timber and corrugated iron for the roof, doors and windows of schools which have been built by the local communities. For this purpose it is proposed to allocate £15,000.

e) The provision of a headquarters for the High Commission Territories Examination Council. The University of South Africa will cease to conduct examinations at Junior Certificate level after 1960, and the Conference of Directors of Education of the High Commission Territories has recommended the introduction of a High Commission Territories Examination in 1961. The examination will be controlled by a High Commission Territories Examination Council which will be representatives of the Department of Education and Secondary Schools and Colleges of the three Territories. The Council will have its headquarters at Maseru and the grant will cover the necessary building in the sum of £15,000 for which a grant is required.

PUBLIC WORKS

Water Resources - Investigation of Ox Bow Lake. A grant of £32,761 was made in October 1956 for the hydrographic and topographic surveys of the Ox Bow Lake Hydroelectric power and water supplies scheme. In 1958 a supplementary grant of £10,000 was made and in August 1959 a further supplementary grant of £32,207 was approved for the completion of stage 2 of the scheme. These grants were made under Scheme D. 2929. The scheme is designed to investigate the possibility of diverting water from the high lying Malibamatso River to the Caledon River valley with the object of producing hydro-electric power and diverting water for irrigation or domestic purposes.

It is planned to complete the second stage of this scheme by the 31st March, 1962, and to start on stage 3 at that date. This stage is estimated to cost a further £40,000 and will entail a detailed site and material investigation, including core-drilling of dam sites and tunnel alignments, and a final project report.

29/ New Plant and Buildings T			20,838

/ EDUCATION .....

APPENDIX A.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT & WELFARE SCHEMES CONTINUING FROM 1955 - 1959 ACT

	TOTAL GRANT	EXPENDITURE TO 31/3/60	BALANCE
D.842 B & C - Development of Medical Services	280,977	236,353	44,624
D.2797 - Social Survey	10,000	4,940	5,060
D.2929: Water Resources (Ox Bow)	75,668	38,386	37,282
D.3447 Maseru Sewerage	75,000	15,671	59,329
D.3[illegible] Mental Hospital	128,780	,560	126,220
D.3517 Roads (Mokhotlong)	10,000	-	10,000
	£ 580,425	297,910	282,515

APPENDIX B.

Proposed Phasing of Expenditure on Schemes which have not been included in the known allocation of funds.

	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64
ADMINISTRATION			
Land Tenure Survey	-	3,000	5,000
AGRICULTURE			
(4) Aerial Survey	75,000	75,000	-
(5) Progressive Farming	39,000	39,000	10,000
(6) Livestock Division	-	-	65,000
(7) Agricultural Research	27,000	8,000	8,000
(8) Tree Planting	5,000	5,000	5,000
EDUCATION			
(2) Higher Primary School Buildings	25,000	25,000	25,000
(3) Vocational & Technical Training	10,000	10,000	10,000
(4) Additional Administrative and Inspectorial Staff	4,000	4,000	4,000
(5) Unified Teaching Service	3,000	3,000	3,000
(6) Expansion of Teacher training	12,000	12,000	12,000
(7) Buildings and Equipment.	443,000	415,000	365,000
PUBLIC WORKS			
(2) Main Roads	51,000	18,000	122,000
(3) "C" Roads	24,000	26,500	140,000
(4) Geological Survey	-	12,000	5,000
	£ 718,000	657,500	779,000

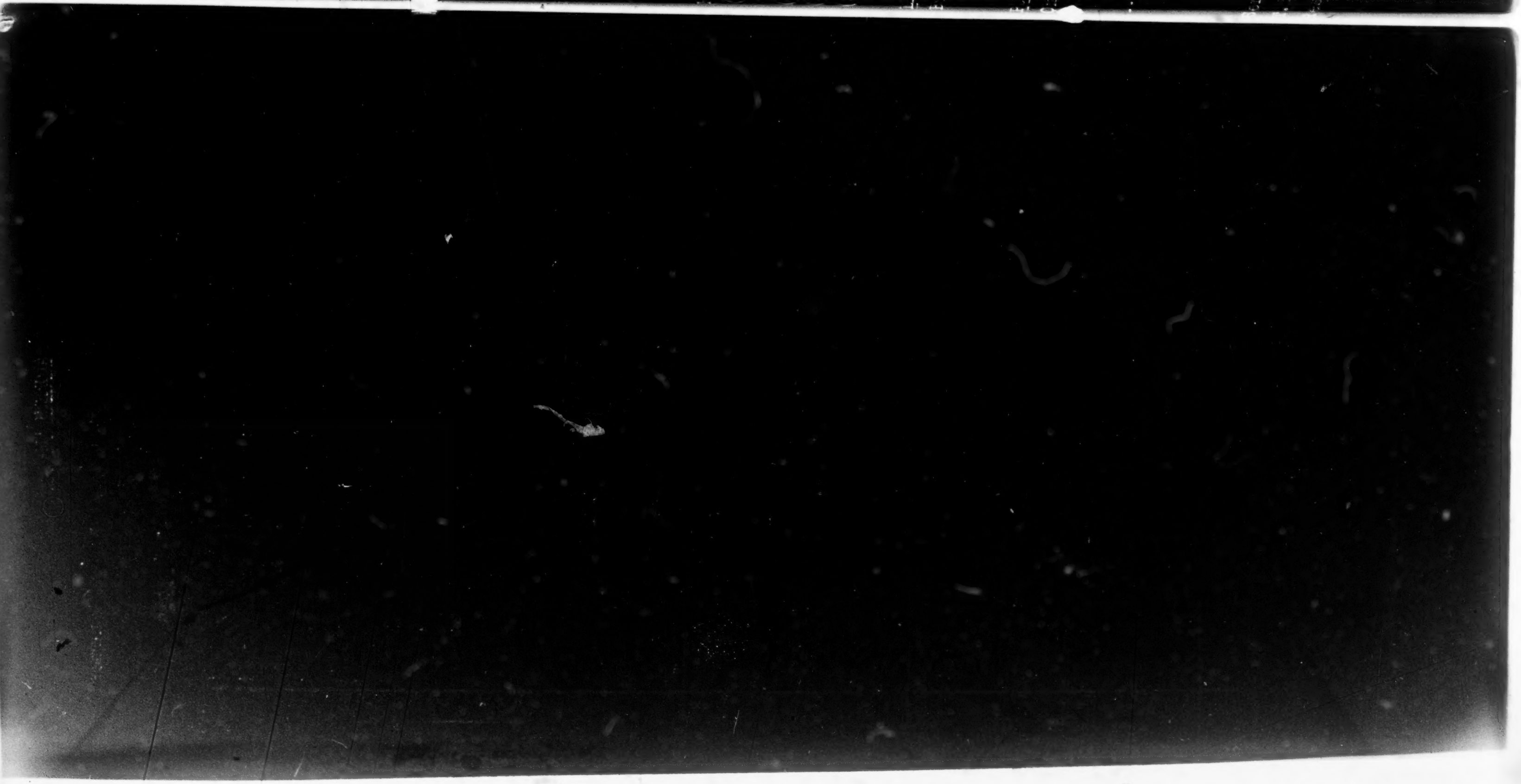
TOTAL £2,154,500

ANALYSIS

E.S.M. Projects	256,000	223,500	395,000
Education Projects	462,000	434,000	384,000

Total E.S.M. Projects : £874,500

Total Education Projects : £1,280,000.



APPENDIX C

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT & WELFARE SCHEMES 1960/64.

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE.					
(1) Soil Conservation	220,820	77,670	88,240	75,270	432,000
(2) Agric. Training School	19,888	12,268	7,802	,036	47,968
(3) Statistical Service	6,300	3,624	3,256	3,368	16,548
LOCAL GOVERNMENT					
Training Scheme	10,150	9,000	4,400	4,650	28,200
CO-OP. & CIVIL SOCIETIES.					
Agric. Liaison & Training	2,320	1,970	2,040	1,670	8,000
MEDICAL.					
(1) Mbk. Hospital		30,000	36,000	-	66,000
(2) Fen. Staff	2,550	7,310	8,500	9,000	27,360
(3) Gutting Hospital	-	12,000	13,000	-	25,000
(4) Staff Buildings	-	13,[illegible]2	7,836	-	20,838
TECHNICAL					
Building and Equipment	47,500	37,500	31,000	-	116,000
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT					
Bo[illegible] (Phase III)	-	-	20,000	20,000	40,000
£	309,502	194,324	202,094	121,994	827,914

PROVISIONAL PHASING OF ADDITIONAL C.D. & W. SCHEMES:

Service Training	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
Control	15,000	16,000	48,000	79,000
Live	40,000	40,000	40,000	120,000
TOTAL. £	105,000	106,000	138,000	349,000

PART III

LOAN PROGRAMME

Proclamations Nos. 49 of 1956 and 1 of 1958 authorised the Basutoland Government to raise loans up to a maximum of £528,500 for general development purposes.

2. For the period 1956 to 1960 a programme costing £515,179 was approved, and to 31st March, 1960 a total of £363,863 had been spent. The position at that date under the main Heads of Expenditure was :-

HEAD.	Approved total cost	Expenditure to 31.3.60.	Balance required to complete
A. Buildings	296,889	223,926	72,963
B. Roads	53,500	53,206	294
C. Water Supplies	103,140	40,902	62,238
D. Posts & Telegraphs and Radio Communication	28,500	25,109	3,391
E. Electricity.	33,150	20,720	12,430
TOTAL	£ 515,179	£363,863	£ 151,316

3. To implement this programme, loans totalling £427,833 were raised through the Crown Agents from the Colonial Joint Consolidated Fund. This source of loan finance is no longer available and it has been decided that the previous programme be closed with the balance of £62,000 available and a new programme started with funds made available by Her Majesty's Government from the British Exchequer. The new programme includes the projects which have remained incomplete under the previous programme. The shortfall between the cost of the approved programme and the funds available was £87,346.

4. The largest head in the new programme is for buildings generally. Before the war and during the war years the number of staff houses built was comparatively small and the standard was low. The post war years were characterised by a rapid growth in administrative services but the building of houses did not keep pace. The present position is that a large number of sub-standard houses are, through lack of any other accommodation, still being occupied, and a large number of Government officers cannot be accommodated. The position is particularly acute in Maseru. It is estimated that by the end of 1960, 17 officers in Division I will be without quarters, and sixty officers in Divisions II and III. The same considerations apply to quarters for the Police and Prisons Departments. The highest priority is therefore given to housing in the present programme. Next on the list of priorities is the telecommunications project for the Post Office, which is very urgent.

5. The Economic Survey Mission report stresses the need for an improvement in communications generally, and recommends the telecommunications project. Included in the present programme is also the expenditure of £187,000 on roads improvements. The total expenditure recommended by the Economic Survey Mission is £1,700,000. It is proposed, under

/ part II ....

part II of this Programme, to apply for £381,000 as a grant for the years 1961 to 1964. The expenditure proposed in this loan programme is a portion of the whole road improvement scheme and will allow the Public Works Department to operate one road construction unit until such time as additional funds are available. It will be for consideration whether, in the event of a substantial grant, as recommended by the Economic Survey Mission, being approved, any funds expended against Loan could be debited to the grant.

6. The total cost of the proposed programme is £906,200. Further proposals are, however, under consideration and may, during the course of the next few years, form the subject of applications for loan funds. These include the following :-

	Estimated Cost.
1. Extension of Power Grid to Roma, Matsieng and Morija	£ 40,000
2. Re-turfing and re-alignment of Kingsway	30,000
3. Caledon River Road/Rail Bridge (half share with Union Authorities)	5,000
4. Village Water Supplies : Subsidies to District Councils	12,500
5. New Public Works Department Offices ...	12,500
6. Planning and lay out of sites on Reserves	5,000
	£105,000

The programme proposed for immediate approval amounts to £435,000. It is appreciated that this is £185,000 in excess of the allocation of £250,000 made to Basutoland from the £3,000,000 allocated to the High Commission Territories. On the previous programme, however, there was a shortfall of £87,000 (see para. 4 above) and, if the minimum basic requirements of the Territory are to be met, the programme cannot be reduced below this amount of £435,000.

7. The table at the end of this part shows the cost of the full programme and the proposed allocations. Appendix D shows the proposed phasing.

8. Summaries of proposals.

A. BUILDINGS.

(1) Staff housing general: In December 1958 a detailed investigation was made into the question of quarters for government officers in Basutoland. The investigation revealed that, if all graded staff of all departments from Grade IV upwards are to be housed, a total of 29 senior type houses and 284 type D houses would be required. If quarters are to be provided for all staff from grade III upwards (excluding nurses) a total of 27 senior type

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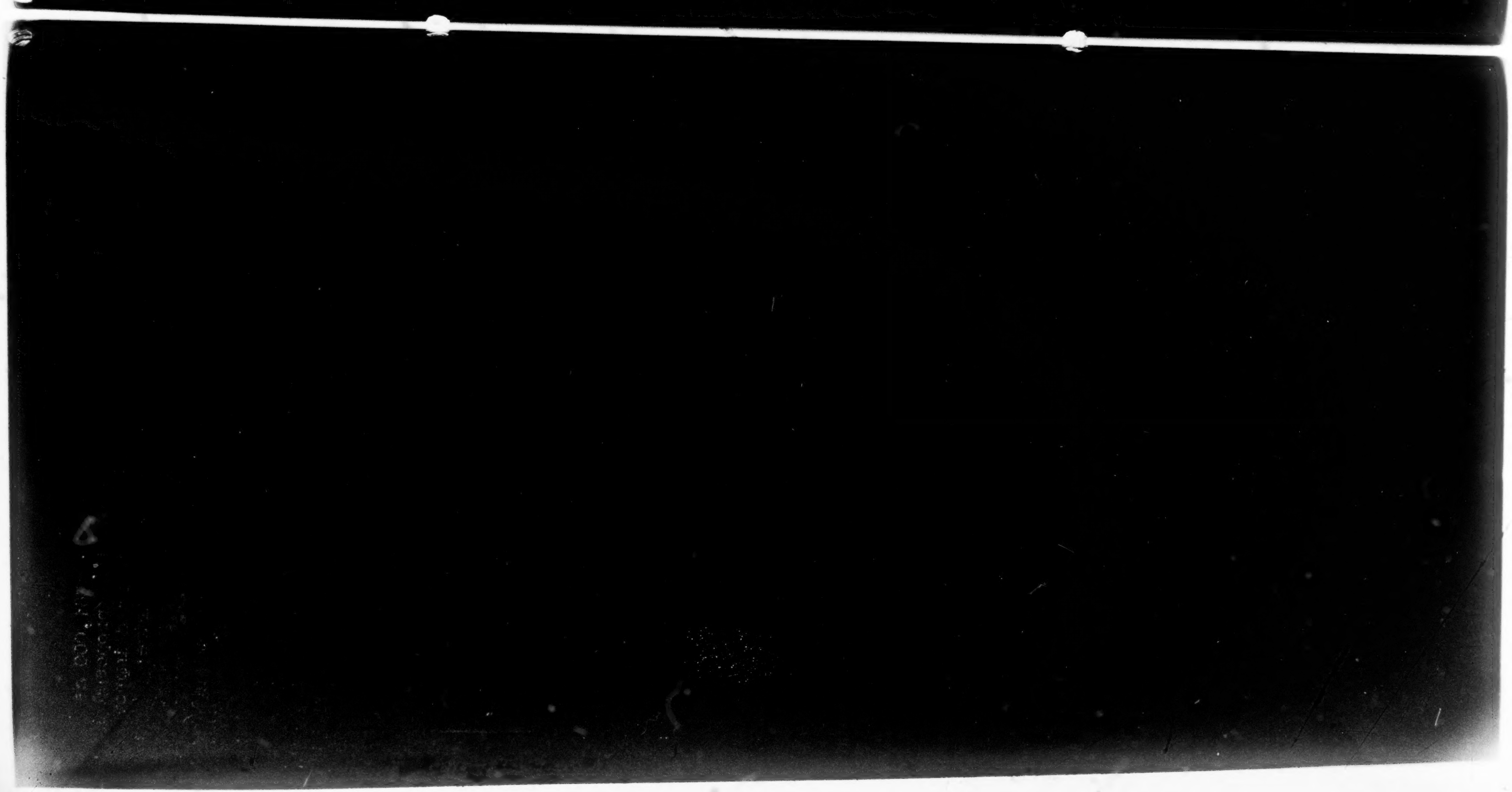

and 190 type "D" Quarters would be required. These estimates do not include the provision of quarters to the Police or Prisons. In order to provide the minimum requirements, a building programme costing £160,000 will be necessary. Under the present allocation £50,000 has been provided.

(2) Staff housing : Police : In order to provide suitable quarters for the present police establishment, ten type "TY" quarters, 162 type "D" quarters and 2 senior type quarters will be required. It is estimated that the cost of this project will be £116,000. In general the standard of quarters for the police throughout the territory is low, and in order to make the Force effective, it is considered essential that adequate housing be provided. £30,000 has been provided in the present allocation.

(3) Staff housing : Prisons: The explanation given in regard to police quarters above applies equally to prison quarters. 111 type D quarters for prison warders are required. The desirability of housing warders adjacent to the prisons has been accepted. In assessing the requirements for staff housing generally, it has been accepted that the building programme undertaken under the previous loan programme has had no material effect on the housing position generally. Quarters built under that programme did little more towards easing the situation than providing replacements for sub-standard quarters. Similarly when new quarters are built for the police and prisons the vast majority of quarters vacated, being sub-standard, will be demolished. The cost of providing the quarters required is estimated at £65,000; of this [illegible] has been provided out of the present allocation.

(4) New Abattoir, Maseru : The abattoir at present in use in Maseru was built many years ago, and due to the expansion of the township, is now completely inadequate. Not only is it inadequate in size, but facilities for the humane slaughtering of animals and the storage of meat are unsuitable. It is proposed that a new abattoir be built, which will be sufficient in size to cater for the new township, and will also comply with modern health requirements. It is estimated that the cost of the abattoir will be approximately £10,000.

(5) Police Posts - £10,000 : An inevitable consequence of the development of the territory is an expansion in the field of activity of the police force. In order to allow for this expansion new police posts in areas so far only occasionally patrolled will have to be built. It is therefore proposed that a sum of £20,000 be provided for the purpose. It has not been possible to provide funds for this project out of the present allocation.

(6) District Office : Maseru - £10,000: Provision was made in the 1956/60 loan programme for the building of a new district office in Maseru. The present building is old and unsound, and expenditure of money on extensive repairs and maintenance would not be justified. It is suggested that this project might more appropriately be financed from the territorial budget, but it has been included in this programme, as it had been approved under the previous programme.

B. ROADS AND AIRFIELDS.

(1) Improvements to Main Roads : The need to improve communications in the territory has been stressed by the Economic Survey Mission. Provision is made for a programme costing £185,000 for improvements to main roads. This will

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be used mainly for the reconstruction and re-alignments of the main roads within the territory. The estimate of £185,000 has been based on the cost of an economic self contained road construction unit. It is not considered advisable to reduce this estimate, which has already been pruned as far as possible, as this would lead to the uneconomic use of funds. A self-contained unit operating at maximum capacity is the most efficient, and in the long run, the cheapest method of road construction.

(2) Construction of roads - Maseru: With the rapid development of Maseru in recent years, it has become impossible to maintain the existing earth roads to a reasonable standard and to construct adequate new roads in newly developed areas. It is proposed to construct roads with a stone base and to continue the construction of a by-pass road from the railway station to the interior in order to relieve the congestion in the main street. It is also necessary to construct roads in the new township extension area. It is estimated that £10,000 will be required for this purpose over the next four years; it is only possible, however, to allow £2,000 from the present allocation.

(3) Improvements to airfields: £2,000: Air transport has been growing steadily in the territory over the past ten years and it is expected that this trend will continue. There are few natural landing grounds in the territory and, in order to allow for this expansion in air transport, it is necessary to undertake a certain amount of construction work, levelling and grading of existing landing grounds. Out of a total of £2,000 required, £300 has been provided in the present allocation.

C. WATER SUPPLIES.

(1) District Water Supplies - £22,000: Approval was given in 1956 for the expenditure of £44,000 on extensions to District Water Supplies. A balance of £9,572 remained at 31st March, 1960, and it is estimated that, in addition to this sum, a further £25,000 will be required to complete the extensions necessary to all District Water Supplies. A piped water supply at Mokhotlong has been completed. Several miles of pipe have been laid for Leribe and at Teyateyaneng an elevated storage reservoir, pumping works and rising main have been constructed and reticulation of the Township is under construction. At Mafeteng, two boreholes have been drilled and one has been equipped with pumping machinery and a rising main laid to the reservoir and reticulation is proceeding. At Mohale's Hoek a new supply from springs is being developed.

The additional funds are required to construct a reservoir and new supply mains at Butha Buthe; intake works, reservoir and reticulation at Leribe; a new reservoir at Teyateyaneng; a new reservoir at Mafeteng; intake works, supply mains, reservoir and reticulation mains at Mohale's Hoek; boreholes, supply pipeline and reservoir at Qacha's Nek. Supplies of water to District Reserves have in the past been on a flat rate basis. Meters are now being installed and it is anticipated that, when the new supplies are completed and provided and all water used is paid for against meter readings, the revenue from these supplies should exceed £5,000 per annum and increase at a steady rate. The supplies are being designed, wherever possible, with a capacity adequate for estimated future development over the next 10 to 15 years. Out of the total of £22,000 required for this project, £5,000 has been provided from the present allocation.

/ (2) Maseru

(2) Maseru Water Supply : In the 1956-1960 Loan Programme expenditure of £55,000 on the Maseru Water Supply was approved. In fact little work was done on this project as it was possible to supply the demand, except in times of drought, with the existing installations. With the new developments and expansions now taking place in Maseru, it will be necessary to increase the supply in the near future, and it is now estimated that the cost of the extensions will be £70,000. Additions to the purification works are required, two large reservoirs, the replacement of the main from Lancers' Gap with a main of larger capacity and additions to the intake works at the Lancers' Gap. The Maseru Water Supply at present brings in a revenue of £11,000 per annum and this is expected to continue increasing steadily in the future. The extensions will be designed for estimated demand in 10 to 15 years.

D. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(1) Automatic Telephones - Maseru : £45,000. The telephone system in Maseru is obsolete and inadequate for the size of the township. The switchboards are full to capacity, and no new connections can be made; cables and lines were installed many years ago and their maintenance is expensive. It is therefore proposed to install an automatic telephone system in Maseru which will cater for existing and expected developments. It is also proposed to re-cable the whole township. Investigations have shown that revenue earned from this project could pay for the cost of the installation in about ten to twleve years. An application has been submitted to the International Development Association for a loan for this project.

(2) Replacement of Main Trunk Routes : £55,000. The main trunk route in Basutoland stretches from Butha Buthe to Quthing. It was laid at the end of last century, and it is now obsolete and cannot cater for the immense increase in traffic. Investigations are proceeding into the possibility of installing a VHF Radio telephone system as a replacement for the land lines. Preliminary estimates indicate that the cost of the VHF system would be in the region of £55,000. An application has been made to the International Development Association for a loan for this project.

(3) New Post Office Maseru - £25,000: The present post office is not big enough to cater for the great increase in postal traffic. It is proposed to build a new post office, properly designed and including a room for the automatic telephone. The cost is estimated at £25,000.

(4) Extensions to Roma Post Office : £1,200. There has been a very rapid increase in the postal traffic at Roma due to the development at Roma University and Roma village. Extensions to this Post Office are urgently required and the cost is estimated at £1,200. This item was originally included in the territorial estimates but was deleted on the grounds that it qualifies for inclusion in the loan programme.

E. ELECTRICITY

(1) Maseru Power Station £100,000: It has been accepted for some years that a new steam plant would be required at the Maseru power station. In 1958 it was agreed that, as an interim measure, a supplementary power unit costing £18,200 would, by helping to meet the load at peak periods, enable the power station to supply the minimum demands until 1962 or 1963. This supplementary power unit was installed

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in 1959 and is in operation. It was financed from the 1956/60 loan programme. It is necessary to emphasize that the installation of the supplementary power unit was only a temporary arrangement and that the installation of a new additional steam plant cannot be delayed much longer if the demand is to be supplied. The scheme will be self financing to the extent that the increased output, for which there is already a demand, will bring in additional revenue. The balance sheet for 1959/60 in respect of electricity supply in Maseru, shows a small nett profit. The possibility of extending the electric supply to Roma, Matsieng and Morija is also under consideration. An application has been submitted to the International Development Association for a loan for this project.

(2) Extension and renewals of high and low tension distribution, Maseru : £5,000. The high and low tension distribution in Maseru is, in many sections, inadequate to sup the increasing load. Under the 1956/60 programme £13,300 was approved for these extensions but it has been impossible to complete the programme. These extensions and renewals ar estimated to cost a further £5,000 and £2,000 has been provide from the present allocation.

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DRAFT LOAN PROGRAMME 1960/64

	DETAILS OF SCHEME	TOTAL COST	ALLOCATION
	A. BUILDINGS		
(1)	Staff Housing General	160,000	50,000
(2)	" " Police	116,000	30,000
(3)	" " Prisons	65,000	9,000
(4)	New Abattoir, Maseru	10,000	10,000
(5)	Police Posts	20,000	
(6)	Administrative Offices, Maseru	10,000	10,000
	B. ROADS AND AIRFIELDS		
(1)	Improvements to Main Roads	185,000	185,000
(2)	Construction of Roads, Maseru	10,000	2,000
(3)	Improvements to Airfields	2,000	800
	C. WATER SUPPLIES		
(1)	District Water Supplies	22,000	5,000
(2)	Maseru Water Supplies	70,000	
	D. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS		
(1)	Automatic Telephone, Maseru	50,000	50,000
(2)	Replacement of Main Trunk Routes	55,000	55,000
(3)	New Post Office, Maseru	25,000	25,000
(4)	Extensions to Roma Post Office	1,200	1,200
	E. ELECTRICITY		
(1)	Maseru Power Station	100,000	
(2)	Extensions and Renewals of High and Low Tension distribution, Maseru	5,000	2,000
		£ 906,200	£ 435,000

APPENDIX D.

PHASING OF LOAN PROGRAMME

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	TOTAL
BUILDINGS					
(1) Staff Housing General	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
(2) " " Police	10,000	20,000	-	-	30,000
(3) " " Prisons		9,000	-	-	9,000
(4) New Abattoir Maseru		10,000	-	-	10,000
(5) Administrative Offices Maseru		10,000	-	-	10,000
ROADS AND AIRFIELDS					
(1) Improvements to Main Roads	100,000	45,000	40,000		185,000
(2) Construction Roads Maseru	1,000	1,000			2,000
(3) Improvements to Airfields		800			800
WATER SUPPLIES					
(1) District Water Supplies	3,000	2,000			5,000
POSTS & TELEGRAPHS					
(1) Automatic Telephones, Maseru		25,000	25,000		50,000
(2) Trunk Routes		25,000	30,000		55,000
(3) New Post Office - Maseru		15,000	10,000		25,000
(4) Extensions to Roma Post Office		1,200	-		1,200
ELECTRICITY					
(1) Extensions etc. to Distribution Maseru		2,000	-	-	2,000
TOTALS	164,000	166,000	105,000	-	435,000